OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE. ALEXANDRIA, (Tuesday evening,)

The schooner S. G. King, mentioned in my last, proceeds coms, &c.; W. S. Fort, furniture; G. Francis ardware, &c.; J. L. Savage, bar iron; McGregor & Co., ardware, &c.; J. Robertson, vinegar; Murray & Semmes, belsteaus; W. Hobertson, Vinegar; sturray a Semmes, liquor; W. L. Greene, liquor; Howell & Morsell, white lead; W. H. Hanner, tea-kettles, &c.; Wm. Cripps, sugar; James Skirving, refrigerators and sheet iron; M. C. Meigs,

Georgetown consignments: E. M. Linthicum & Co., hard-Georgetown consignments: E. M. Linthicum & Co., hardware, &c.; Howell & Stribbling, vinegar and sugar; H. L. offatt & Co., sugar; J. W. Lathem & Co., glasscare; Peter Berty, 1 iron safe; English & Son, iron and steel; Linthica & Son, bolts and iron; Hyde & Davidson, white lead.

The schooner Fairfax, Capitain Mott, arrived to-day from New York, with an assorted cargo, including a large lot of

iron for the Capitol and the new custom-nouse at Alexandria. She is to proceed to Georgetown on Thursday without touching at Washington.

Georgetown consignments: E. W. Linthicum & Co., a large lot merchandise; J. H. Shekel, dates; Getty & Willers iarge lot merchandise; J. H. Shekel, dates; Getty & Wil liams, dates; E. Hall, merchandise; M. W. Cripps, mer chandise; G. Lowry, tea; A. Hancock, 2 hhds. ale; Ham

liton & Co., 5 casks wine. Several other consignments are on board, not exhibited by the manifest, the bills of la-

osed to be for Washington. The schooner Marietta Burr, Captain Nickerson, is ex-

The schooner Marietta Burr, Capital Reteath, sepected to sail to-morrow morning for Boston, with corn roun Fowle & Co., and flour from Howard.

The schooner Amy Chase, Capitain Chase, is expected to sail to-morrow evening for St. John, N. B., with wheat

from Fowle & Co.

The prevailing cold windy weather keeps the fisheries hack and the prices up. However, the supply is large, considering the circumstances. The sales are very numerour, but, on account of the high prices, in small quantities at a ine. The prices to-day have ranged: Herring, from \$8 to \$8 50 per thousand; shad, stationary at \$12 per hundred. I would simply say to distant customers, if you want to buy cheap, you must wait until you feel a week or

A dredging boat arrived here yesterday from Philadel phia to clear out the docks. She will commence operations at the canal basins and work down. It seems that a conable quantity of mud was deposited along the whar ing by the spring freshets. Some of the Potomac fisherie have also been damaged by large deposites of mud wher last season were clean gravel bottoms.

No transactions took place at the Corn Exchange to-day

it not being "car-day." The transactions of this esti-ment control the prices of grain and flour here. it not being "car-day."

Two more candidates have been put in nomination the next Virginia house of delegates. "Mechanics and merchants" nominate Mr. T. B. Robertson, and "Alexandria," Mr. F. L. Smith.

Messrs. Smith & Perkins, proprietors of the Alexandri Locomotive and Car Works, have received liberal and ur-gent overtures to remove their machinery and implements to Baltimore, where they are known and appreciated as well as here. But it is to be hoped that the people of Alexandria will not fail to keep the fruits of said firm's enterprise on this side of the Potomac. VIRGINIUS.

From the New York Journal of Con-

THE RUSSIAN WAR AGAINST CIRCASSIA. The deadly struggle which has lasted for years between the Czar and the hardy mountaineers of Circassia is about to assume much larger proportions, and to be prosecute with increased energy on both sides. The Czar, having no mmediate occupation for his army, has ordered 100,000 men to be sent immediately to the Caucasus, to attack simultaneously all the strongholds of the Circassians, and, if possible, to subdue them. It is said that a brother of the Emperor is to have the chief command.

The Circassians, as much devoted as ever to their cause,

undaunted by the gigantic preparations of their powerful fee, are taking measures to meet the shock that awaits them. They have held a national council to provide for the defence of their country, and, to obviate the possibility of rivalry, have chosen Mehemet Bey, formerly known as Colonei Bangyæ of the Hungarian army, to the chief command This officer, who distinguished himself in the Hungarian rar, entered the Turkish service and became a Mus in 1853, and rose to the rank of colonel on the general staff, with the title of Mehemet Bey. He afterwards married the the distinction which the brave tribes of the Cancasus have conferred upon him. Having purchased mountain guns, rockets, rifles, ammunition, and other supplies necessary or mountain warfare, he hired an English steamer and brig, which he freighted with his supplies at some Turkish port, skilfully concealing his secret from the authorities set sail for Circassia towards the middle of February, ac companied by several hundred Poles, the irrec semiss of Russia everywhere, and arrived at Taub on the 23d of that month. The last accounts, announcing his arival, state that he has formally accepted the supreme com mand, that the nobles and deputies of Circassia o obey him, that they have presented to him the prophet's lag and other insignia of civil and military power, and hat he intends to open the campaign in May.

The choice of a foreigner to the supreme command of the army is said to have deeply offended School), the prophetwarrior of the Tcherkesses, and it was rumored that he had entered into negotiations with Russian agents for the acceptance of the terms offered by Russia, namely: that he should recognise the authority of the Czar, and engage to enforce the submission of his countrymen, and that he should receive for himself and his successors a large princi-pality and a splendid revenue, guarantied in perpetuity by the Russian crown. It is not the first time that Schamyl has been accused of betraying to Russia the interests of his country, which he has so long and valiantly defended. During the Crimean war, when the opportunity was offered him to join the ellies, and when his doing so would have been a terrible blow to Russia, he not only refused to join, but concluded an armistice with the Czar, to last so long as the war with the western powers and Tarkey should con-tiaus. His son, who was a Russian prisoner of war, was released and sent back to Circassia, loaded with favors and stinctions, and charged with the most profuse compli-nents from the Czar to the "illustrious chief."

The country known as Circassia is little more than 40,les in extent, with a population of about a million souls. The mountainous nature of the country, and the warlike, patriotic character of the people, have cased Circassia to be called the Switzerland of Asia. Sit-cated on the borders of Russia, so long as it continues hos-ile, it forms a formidable barrier to Russian encroachments searer India than the Persian capture of Herat would have made him. It is supposed that the English government, fully alive to this fact, have secretly favored the expedition Mehemet Bey, and supplied him with stores, amm ion, and ships. That there is some foundation for the be-ief is indicated by the fact that Russia has demanded ex-

and that the latter has instituted "a commission of inqui cost so many lives, and so many millions of roubles, without producing any advantage, and the energy and valor

From the Philadelphia Ledge. THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.

rorcible resistance to the subject, has furnished the following information concerning the Stade Dues:

**About twenty-five miles below Hamburgh, at a narmaly manes, the right of the people to overthrow a government which does not subserve the general good. But a more subserve the general good. But therefore, theoretically always subserves the public good or that of the greater number, for it is not to be supposed that the people voluntarily do what is for their injury. With whom, then, remains the right of revolution under our government? With the minority? For they must be the only dissatisfied party under such a government; that would be to give the few the right to say how the many shall be governed, which is destructive of democratic government, the fundamental principle of which to pority, it does not exist at the supposed to the majority. If the right does weed constituted to the majority. If the right does weed constitute of the majority. If the right does weed constitute of the majority, it does not exist at the supposed that the pools of the majority. If the right does weed constitute of the majority, it does not exist at the supposed that the pools of the majority. If the right does weed constitute of the majority is does not exist at the supposed that the pools of the majority is does not exist at the supposed that the pools of the majority is does not exist at the supposed that the pools of the majority is does not exist at the supposed that the supposed that the following information concerning the Stade Dues:

"About twenty-five miles below Hamburgh, at a narmaly mow place the the Schrominge, as mall river, empties titlef, on the banks of which, back a few miles from its mouth, is situated the town of Stade. As this place A the following information concerning the Schow Hamburgh, at a narmaly mow place the two miles below Hamburgh, at a narmaly mow place the two makes of which, back a few miles from its mouth, is situated the town o Rev. Dr. Cheever is sermonising in New York upon the duty of citizens resisting laws which are opposed to their ideas of right. The right of revolution, the Doctor thinks, is as applicable under this as under any absolute monarchy. This is questionable. Forcible resistance to the laws or the right of violent revolution in a government sustained by free and universal suffrage is an anomaly. Revolution is the right of the people to overthrow a government which does not subserve the general good. But Berry, I from sale; and iron; Hyde & Davidson, white lead.

The schooner Fairfax, Captain Mott, arrived to-day from New York, with an assorted cargo, including a large lot of iron for the Capitol and the new custom-house at Alexandria. She is to proceed to Georgetown on Thursday without touching at Washington.

The schooner Fairfax, Captain Mott, arrived to-day from many shall be government, the fundamental principle of which is the rule of the majority. If the right does not exist in the minority, it does not exist at all. The majority can never be placed constitutionally in any situation requiring them to resort to it as a remedy for intolerable political evils, for the source of the second the people have so framed their organic law as that government shall periodically revolutionize itself in every election, and always through that peaceful remedy cure its own evils, and be at all times the undoubted exponent of popular sentiment. Those who are in a minority under a free government have but two courses before them—either to submit patiently to the existing law till a correct public sentiment shall alter it, or to leave a country where the into & Co., 5 casks wine. Several other consignates on board, not exhibited by the manifest, the bills of lading, instead of being sent aboard, having been sent overland to Dodge & Co., agents.

The schooner Increase, Capt. Philips, arrived to-day from Baltimore, with 700 bags guano for Fowle & Co., pitch and naval stores for Wheat & Bro.; lumber for Robert J. Edelin, and oil and sundries for John P. H. Greene. The schooner William Severe. Capt. Brook, arrived to-day from Port Waithall, Appomattox river, with coal for the Washington Gas Works. She anchored out in the stream, and is to proceed to Washington this evening. The British schooner Alma, Capt. Pickels, arrived to-day from St. John, N. B., with laths, pickets, and deals, for Carenove & Co.

The schooner Vithia Sharpe, arrived to-day, and anchored out in the stream. She is loaded with fumber, supposed to be for Washington. haporty to let the minority govern them; but the location knows more of theology than he does of politics. The common sense of mankind will correct his political vaga-ries and govern the nation according to enlightened no tice and what is required under free civil go

> From the Philadelphia Argu REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

We have received the interesting report of the director of the mint, Hon. James R. Snowden, showing the opera-tions of the mint and its branches for the year 1856, from which we glean the following particulars: Total amount of deposites—of gold, \$55,078,402 20; of silver, (including purchases,) \$5,120,534 43; total, \$50,199,036 63. The coinage for the same period, including bars, was as follows: Gold coin, \$36,697,768 50; silver coins, \$5,135,240; copper coins, \$27,106 78; gold bars, \$22,645,596 85; silver bars, \$61,430 17; total amount of coinage, including bars, \$64,567,142 30. The number of pieces of coin struck were 33,863,847; the number of gold and silver bars, 7,119. Some of the bullion received at San Francisco, and formed into bars, is subsequently deposited at the other minting establishments, and the deposites received for coinage at the assay office are transferred to the mint. Deducting these redeposites, the actual amount of gold and which we glean the following particulars : Total amount of for coinings at the assay once are transerred to the minute of gold and silver received during the year was \$53,018,918,926 65. The operations at the several mints and the assay office during the year were as follows: At the principal (Philadelphia) the deposites were—in gold, \$7,479,568 10; in allver, \$1,730,917 11; total, \$9,210,485 21. The coin-

in silver, \$1,730,917 11; total, \$9,210,485 21. The coinage amounted to \$14,346,762 99, comprising \$11,674,388 12 in gold, \$3,245,263 99 in silver, and \$27,106 78 in copper coins, and composed of 25,876,288 pieces.

The deposites and coinage at the branch mint at New Orleans during the year were as follows: gold deposites, \$310,925 67; silver deposites, \$2,668,803 02; total deposites, \$2,979,728 69. Gold coinage, \$292,750; silver, \$1,744; total coinage, \$2,036,750, comprised in 5,953,850 pieces. The branch mint at San Francisco received of gold deposites the group of \$39,303,18,24, of silver, the sum of \$325. ites the sum of \$29,209,218 24; of silver, the sum of \$246, ites the sum of \$29,309,218 24; 57 silver, the sum of \$240,752 92; total deposites, \$29,455,971 16. The operations of coinage were as follows: gold coins, \$25,146,400; silver coins, \$177,000; refined gold bars, \$122,136 55; unparted or unrefined gold bars, \$3,047,001 29; total operations of coinage, including bars, \$23,516,147 29, comprised in 1,977,559 pieces. The deposites received at the branch mint at Deblaces. Dahlonega were \$101,405 26. The coinage was \$102,675. The number of pieces struck, 22,120. At the branch mint at Charlotte the sum of \$173,592 53 was deposited. The coinage amounted to \$162,667 50, composed of 36,370 pieces. The operations of the branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte are confined to gald.

coinage amounted to gold.

The operations of the branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte are confined to gold.

The assay office at New York received during the year:
Gold deposites, \$17,803,692 40; and silver deposites, including purchases, \$474,161 38; total deposites, \$18,277,-853 78. These deposites were paid as follows: In fine bars, \$13,094,386 36; in coin, \$5,183,467 42. The number of sold heavy received and stamped at this office was 4,727. of gold bars prepared and stamped at this office was 4,727,

The amount of gold of domestic production deposited at all of the mining establishing nents during the year 1856 was as follows: Gold produced from the State of California, \$47,509,411 08; from the Te

THE REV. MR. KALLOCH.

The jury in the case of this reverend gentleman have, after immense toil, brought their labors to a close—the result, eight for acquittal, four for conviction. So that if we are to form an estimate of his guilt or innocence by an netical calculation, he is two-thirds innocent, and one-third guilty!

The anomalous position the distinguished lecturer and divine occupies is, to say the least, unpleasant. Whether he will resign his clerical robes altogether, or wear them two-thirds on, as he has latterly done, for the purpose of reading hymns in Tremont Church; or whether he will devote himself exclusively to the preaching of black repubicanism, are inquiries which the curious will naturally

agitate, until the reverend gentleman has settled them.

Mr. Kalloch may, perhaps, be taken as a fair example of
morthern politico-religious agitators. We doubt whether or worse than his clique or class. He thay pass inscathed among them ; for, where all are equally at fault, it will require even more impudence than a divine of this school can boast to charge one's neighbor with crime or

We know nothing of Kalloch, save what his trial dishis name would not have attained the not sured ; and, perhaps, he would more effectively have served his true interests as a religionist and divine.

What is the duty of his associates in the ministry under present circumstances? Should they refuse him admittance into their pulpits until a verdict of acquittal is given ? or will they sanction by their public favor and support a man who, to say the least, has by indiscretion brought his

We have no means to ascertain the state of norther that at the South such a man, resting under such disrepute dare not in the face of the public or of any religious body assume the clerical functions without peril of visiting upon the church in which he officiates public opprobrium, and

exposing himself to summary punishment for his folly. Let Kalloch retire into obscurity, we say. Let him curity, we say. Let him lay saids the clerical garb altogether. Let bim cease to lecture on the rights of man, or meddle with the rights of wome until his true moral position is defined-until a jury indicated by the fact that Russia has demanded ex-ons from the English and Turkish governments, at the latter has instituted "a commission of inqui-vindicate his claim to a place in Sing Sing or the Tombs, The apparent resolution of the Czar to put an end to er a building correspondent to those in the State of Massa

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.-We have been gratified (says which the mountain warriors display in their determina-tion to accept the battle against such fearful odds, give a new interest to this struggle, apart from the political com-sequences of the success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in re-define such fearful odds. We not success or failure of the Muscovite in relacing and occupying the great natural chain of fortresses are employed in the mines at that place, averaging from

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT

under the name of Brinshausen or State Dues, is levied on all vessels coming from the sea except on those of Hamburgh.

"These ' dues' owe their origin to a grant from Conrad il, Emperor of Germany, who in the year A. D. 1038, granted permission to the Archbishopric of Hamburgh to establish a fair or market at Stade; and he appropriated the duties which were to be levied thereon to the benefit of the church at Hamburgh, which had been sacked and destroyed by the Pagans, as all outsiders were called in those days. Nothing beyond a market toll, a duty to be levied on goods brought to the market of Stade, was contemplated in this grant. But the archbishops, particularly after the transfer of the see to Bremen, were not slow in converting, by an arbitrary and unjust interpretation, the Stade market privilege, with the trifling duty attached to it, into a source of lucrative revenue for their treasury, and in place of a simple right of holding a market at Stade, they feigned a privilege of compulsory market—viz: that no vessel sailing upward from the sea had a right to pass, but should lay to and pay a sort of transit, or rather passage duty, for the purpose, as it were, of buying off the right of sale pretended to have been granted at Stade—a right which could be easily enforced, from the circumstance that vessels, as already mentioned, were obliged to sail close by the Stade river, Schwinge. On so groundless a fiction rests the origin of the Stade dues. In the year A. D. 1189 the German Emperor, the great Frederick Barbarosa, granted to Hamburgh the privilege which bears his name, beside other privileges and immunities in favor of the trade of Hamburgh. The Emperor, by this privilege, granted to her cliziens, for their ships and merchandia. Area may active the right to levy the dues, as a customary right. In A. D. 1691 a treaty between Hamburgh and Sweden for the rest of the world, and fixed the rate at

quence, claimed the right to levy the dues, as a customary right. In A. D. 1691 a treaty between Hamburgh and Sweden was formed, wherein the rights of the former were acknowledged in the broadest sense; and a tariff was formed by Sweden for the rest of the world, and fixed the rate at about one-sixteenth per cent. Soon after this treaty was formed, Stade, with the Duchies of Bremen and Verdun, was occupied by the Danes, and finally ceded by them in A. D. 1715 to the electorate of Hanover; which cession was brought about by the cabinet of George I of England, who at that time was Elector of Hanover, and for which the British government paid Denmark £150,000 sterling. These tolls or dues have ever since been collected by Hanover, except for some four or five years during the elder Bonaparte's wars, when Hanover was in possession of the French; none were collected, but the lower Elbe was left as free as any part of the North sea.

"For a correct understanding of this question it is proper to premise that the Lower Elbe, as it is called, (that is, from Hamburgh to the North sea,) is, strictly speaking, a part of the sea, an arm of the sea, and has ever so been considered by all the European nations in their official acts and intercourse. Even at the great Congress of A. D. 1815, when the commerce of all the German rivers was regulated, the Lower Elbe and Stade dues were especially omitted for the reason assigned—that they were neutral recters, and the "dues" were sea tolls. Hence, in my opinion, it rests alone upon the same foundation which the Danish Sound dues do, or which the old Tripolitan tribute did, and no other; and if the former is, and the latter was, illegal and unjust, so are the Stade dues. It should be borne in mind that Denmark has the retriety on the right bank of the Elbe below Hamburgh, and Hanover on the right bank of the Elbe below Hamburgh, and Hanover on the left bank, except at Ouxhafen, where Hamburgh owns some territory. Neither Hanover nor Denmark has ever contributed one dollar to the imp

From a Correspondent at Aspinwall, N. G. The brig Mary C. Haskell, C. M. Tinker master, of Ella Cienfuegos, was wrecked on the east end of Cuba on the 25th of March last, and was totally lost and abandoned, the crew having been brought to this port in the steamship George Law, and will be sent to the United States in the

The American ship Columbia, of New York, now loading guano at the Chincha islands, was deprived of her master Captain William S. Cushing, on Friday, the 6th day of March, 1857. Early in the morning Captain Cushing starte from his ship on a sealing expedition, accompanied by his mate, Mr. Barllett, each with a boat's crew. On reaching one of the small islands to the southward of the Chinchas, while endeavoring to beach their boats, a very heavy sea rolled in upon them, dashing Captain Cushing's boat to pieces. As yet nothing has been found of Captain Cushing or his boat's crew.

He had five men with him in the boat. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the names of the seamen who were

New Post Offices.—The following new post offices have been established, for which the gentlemen named have been

appointed postmasters:
Rose Mary, Duplin county, North Carolina; Whitehead, postmaster.
Woodson, Cumberland county, Virginia; F. H. Woodson Lodi, Washington county, Virginia; Nelson J. M. Beati.

hire; John H. Goodrich, postmaster. Clayton, Harford county, Maryland; H. B. McClauahat Greenland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Benjamir

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Gratuitous Distribution of Seeds and Cuttings by the Pe tent Office.—We are informed that opposition to the pro-curement and gratuitous distribution of seeds and plants by the Patent Office has been based upon the assumption that injury is thereby done to the interests of persons engaged in he importation, cultivation, and sale of such produ this country. Believing that no such effects have been con templated by any parties, and doubting the truth of the fact assumed, we have addressed a few inquiries to the proper official quarter, and learn that of the \$75,000 appropriated to the advancement of agriculture for the year eading June 30th, 1857, the sum of \$21,444 33 has been expended for the purpose named. It is presumed that twenty per cent. of this amount would be a liberal allowance of profit, or \$4,288 88 in all. How many establishments there are in the United States which might contend for this patronage, if, indeed, it could have an existence ex-cept through the agency of the Patent Office, may not be determined with certainty; but, supposing there were only 250, the profit accruing to each would be \$17 15—surely not enough materially to prejudice the interests of their closes. He may be an innocent man, after all. But if he had been in the faithful discharge of his appropriate duties It is not so diverted, however; but their business is in creased. In general, the persons who receive these seeds an cuttings seek them chiefly because they are of a reliable character, or because they are novelties; and, upon the demonstration of the success of any plant thus introduced, a new channel is opened to the commerce of the seedsman through which increased sales and enhanced prices are usually derived. This has been the expectation of the Patent Office and its agents, and of the legislators who have voted money to its uses for agricultural purposes and, we may add, it is the experience of many intelligent nurserymen and seedsmen themselves, one of whom (Mr. John Saul, of this city) has authorized the use of his name in support of the assertion that the agency of the Paten Office has a constant tendency to advance the interest of able concomitant of the prosecution of measures for the public good, and should therefore be borne without complaint, to a reasonable extent, it still should not be unn arily inflicted; and we therefore find a double cause of gratification in contemplating the benign influences of the Patent Office in the important service it is rendering.

Removal of the Office of the Surveyor General from De troit.—In accordance with a clause in the first section of the appropriation bill, approved March 3d, 1857, instructions have been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the removal of the office of the surveyor general from Detroit, Michigan, to St. Paul, Minnesota, a soon as practicable; also instructions to the land officer

Large Mail .- We learn that upwards of three hundred and

The second of th

the 13th inst. This is the second time only that so large a Patents Granted .- The issues of patents for the w

nding Tuesday, April 14, 1857, are as follows: Patents ... Reissues Additional im Total

DEMOLITION.—A New York correspondent thus describes the demolition of the Presbyterian church in that city, where the Rev. Dr. Spring so long preached. The site was offered to the general government for a post office, but the title was decused defective, and it is to be covered with

"The tower, the last of the old Brick Church, was thrown down on Saturday evening, and a confused, mass of ruins is all that remains of this old relic of the 17th century. The corners of the tower were shored up with pitch-pine timbers, and the brick of the eastern side then all removed. When it had been so far undermined that there was no question that the tower would fall to the eastward so soon as the props should be removed, they were surrounded with charcoal, tar, and turpentine in large quantities. Fire was then communicated to the combustibles, which, in about liften minutes, burned off the props, and the whole structure above, leaning more and more, toppled at last to the ground with a crash that might pass for a respectable earthquake."

A SANITARY SUGGESTION.—An interesting communication in the New York Evening Post, a portion of which we pubish below, suggests the propriety of planting the park be-tish below, suggests the propriety of planting the park be-tween the Executive Mansion and the canal with pine trees, in consideration of their effect upon the salubrity of the atmosphere. They would grow rapidly, and would also act as a shield against the blasts which now come sweeping the Potomac valley and carry clouds of dust through Pennsylvania avenue.

from which we extract is Dr. R. W. Piper:

"I do not know that I have ever spoken to you of the hygienic effects of trees upon animal life. The Medical Times and Gazette has an article upon this subject, advocating the planting of trees in cities on account of their influence upon health. The writer takes the researches of Dr. Richardson for his basis, showing that animal bodies constantly give off ammonia in large quantities, and this combined with carbonic acid and poisonous gases from other sources, is the fruitful source of disease, producing that state of the blood which is observed in those who are afflicted with the low fevers so fearfully prevalent in crowded and fifthy localities. Trees planted in our principal streets, says the Times, 'would not only help to free the air from the excess of carbon, but from the ammonia,' which produces the diseased state of the blood alluded to above. Plants require as steady a supply of ammonia as they do f carbonic acid, and in the midst of luxuriant vegetation the putrid emanations from the dung-heap and cesspool are rom which we extract is Dr. R. W. Piper :

'Plants require as steady a supply of ammonia as they do of carbonic acid, and in the midst of luxuriant vegetation the putrid emanations from the dung-heap and cesspool are thus rendered innocuous. Let us, then, have shrubs and trees, by all means, wherever we can find room for them.' Timothy Flint, in his 'Valley of the Mississippi,' states that the yellow-fever never invades the sacred precincts of the pine groves.

"I may mention two instances of apparent cure of patients, far gone into consumption, whom I sent to the pine woods of Maine after they had despaired of help from any source. One of these patients was in such a state as to have entirely lost his voice. After remaining about a year in the woods, living with the lumbermen and sharing in their labors, they returned to their homes in robust health. I have a friend in Boston who every season takes a party of valeudinarians with him from the city, with the avowed purpose of restoring them to health, through the baleamic influences of the 'health of the groves.' And notwithstanding in these excursions they are compelled to endure many influences of the 'health of the groves.' And notwithstanding in these excursions they are compelled to endure many hardships, often wet with rain and sleeping in hastily-constructed lodges, they invariably return after a few weeks' absence with renewed health and vigor. As you are aware, the rank, decaying vegetation of the Pontine marshes gives off such poisonous emanations, that it is almost surely fatal for the unacclimated to pass a single night in their neighborhood; while our Dismal Swamp, which would seem for many reasons to be more liable to be unhealthy, is, on the contrary, reputed to be very favorable to health. Thus, in planting trees in cities, either in considerable messes in parks or pleasure grounds, or more thinly in the streets, we contribute to the health of the inhabitants in a way which has heretofore been but little understood or thought of."

THE BERMUDA POTATO CROP,-Capt. Landsey, of the brig Abby Taylor, which arrived of New York on Wednesday, reports that there is a wide-spread disease in the potato crop

MOBILE MILITARY.—The "State artillery," or Mobile, will make a parade on the anniversary of the battle of Lexing ton, a hundred strong, in a new uniform of the continenta

EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT .- A few days since, Mr. and Mrs. Helbing sued Philip R. Bohlen, at Memphis, Tennes-see, for breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury awarded \$1,250 damages!

THE FALL OF A TOWER .- The Chinese Herald confirms the report that the far-famed porcelain tower at Nankin was destroyed in November during a bloody massacre of some 5,000 to 6,600 imperial troops by the insurgents, who had mined possession of the city by treason.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.-Chief Justice Shaw, in Boston, on Saturday, pronounced sentence of death upon James Magee and Charles L. Cater, convicted of the murder of the warden and deputy warden of the State prison. The sentence takes effect after a year's imprisonment, according to law.

GREAT FRESHET IN MAINE .- We find in the Portland Argus the following account of a freshet last week on the Piscataquis river

"The rain of Monday, with the melting of a great body of snow in Piscataquis county, in this State, carried away bridges, dams, mills, &c. In the town of Guilford, Low's bridge was carried away, and also the large Fork factory belonging to W. W. Harris. This was a brick building, and, with its machinery, was worth \$4,000 to \$5,000. In Dover village the dam above Mr. Brown's woollen factory and Mr. Cochran's grist mill were carried away. At East Dover the new bridge, built the past winter, was swept away; also a grist mill and saw mill, containing shingle and clapboard machines. The covered bridge at Atkinson was also carried off. Undoubtedly more remains to be heard from. The damage is already estimated at over \$30,000." "The rain of Monday, with the melting of a great body

LEGISLATIVE FOLLY.-The legislature of Massachusett roted one hundred thousand dollars to aid the northern fa natics in Kansas, while, in five years, the State expense have been increased from \$642,000 to \$1,335,000 per annum; State taxes been assessed, in the same time, that in the aggregate have amounted to \$1,650,000, and the State creased \$1,206,650. Fine time this, when in this brief space, they have spent more than three million dollars additional to the ordinary revenues, and when t now needed a tax of \$800,000 to pay current expen rdinary revenues, and when there is bleeding Kansas."

A NOVELTY .- A circus company which is to trave through Michigan and Illinois during the coming season will be aunounced by one of the "calliopes," or steam pianos, which are a cross between a locomotive whistle and a cracked hand-organ.

Southern Am Society.-This society was organized in New York and Boston some three years since, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. Luther Farnham. It is designed to diffuse the Gospel in the unoccupied missionary fields of the southern and southwestern States, and we abstract the following sketch of its operations from the ecretary's statement :

"During the three years of its existence the sum of \$24,82 "During the three years of its existence the sum of \$24,828 has been cast into its treasury by the benevolent. During the last year upwards of forty missionaries were employed in eleven States, who accomplished a large amount of Christian labor. Three new churches were organized, two houses of public worship erected, one hundred members added to the churches, 78,550 pages of tracts, 78 Bibles and 148 Testaments distributed, and many children gathered into the Sabbath schools, and much other good done."

THE TIME TO EAT .- An eminent English surgeon, Sir Charles Landram, asserts that the only time hearty meals should be eaten is just previous to retiring for the night. The digestive organs can then quietly per-

A LARGE FREIGHT .- The Albany Knickerbocker of Saturday last says that the steamer New World had arrived from New York, bringing fully hundred tons of freight. VALUABLE PROPERTY .- The mansion-house of Hon. Josial

Quincy, sen, on the corner of Beaconbill place and Bow Large Mail.—We learn that upwards of three hundred and doin street, near the State-house, in Boston, was sold a fifty letters were received at the General Land Office on auction on Thursday last for \$17,700. LOCAL NEWS.

PRESENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The butchers of Pens sylvania appear determined to keep the table at the Executive Mansion supplied with fine roasting-pieces of choice beef. We learn that the Express company has brought some noble sirious here within a few days, from the butchers at York, Pennsylvania, and from Wm. Anthony, and

NATIONAL HOTEL,-We are informed that Mr. H. L. Scrai ton, of the Tontine Hotel at New Haven, has leased the National Hotel in this city for ten years, and will soon reopen it. He proposes to refurnish it, and to make several changes in the building, which can but remove all "minema." Meanwhile we hear of the victims of the recent en-demic on every hand. A Philadelphia paper of yesterday

"A much-respected member of the 'United States Cornet Band,' Henry Birks, died in this city on Friday night,
of the same disorder which affected so many who partook
of the recent poisoned food at Washington, on the 4th of
March. He accompanied the Band with the Twelfth Ward
Democratic Association. He has been ill ever since.
"In this connexion, we might mention that Mr. Baker,
the newly-appointed collector of this port, who has been
lying seriously ill at Lancaster from the same malady, is
now convalencing slowly."

opened with a sermon by the tev. J. S. Hammer, D. D. The usual business was transacted, and the next meeting of the Presbytery was ordered to be held at Lisbon, Maryland, on the first Tuesday in October next. Rev. H. Dunning, the present wasderator, will preach the opening sermon on that

ART ASSOCIATION.—This interesting archibition, we are pleased to learn, attracts crowds of visiters, and the paintings have found admirers who are willing to apple their opinions." The "Bull believe up Dogs" is said to have been sold for two thousand dollars, and several other paintings have been purchased at encouraging prices.

LIGHTS IN GEORGETOWN.—Our neighbors on the other side of Rock creek now enjoy lighted streets when the moon does not shine. The gas company certainly supplies a brilliant and clear light, much superior to that which

THE LONG BRIDGE.—We learn that the Secretary of the Interior has not decided to have the entire amount voted by Congress for the repair of the bridges in the District

Go AND DO LIKEWISE .- A pair of moist blue eye looked entreatingly yesterday morning into our face, and a soft musical voice breathed into our car "Please, sir, buy a ticket to our concert." Who could resist such eloquent pleading? Not we; for tickets are in our possession, and we feel bound to attend the concert of the first and second district schools of this city at the Smithsonian Institution on the 28th instant. The performance will take place nder the direction of Mr. J. H. Daniel.

THE STAMESE CIPTS.—The presents from the Kings Siam (who are not, be it understood, joined as are the fa-mous "twins") have been deposited in a case in the mu-seum at the Department of the Interior. They are well worth a visit, although inferior to the articles from Japan in an adjacent case.

Errorion.-At a regular meeting of the Washington He orew Young Men's Benevolent Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Samuel Sam-stag, president; Henry Nachman, vice president; Henry King, treasurer; Solomon Bower, recording secretary, and Charles Fririch, financial secretary.

IMPROVEMENTS.-In addition to the opening of streets i the First Ward, we learn that a considerable force of la-borers are now engaged in cutting down I street, where it intersects the grounds of Judge Douglas's present residence and the recent purchases of Messrs, tice and Donglas. The grade at this point is eighteen or twenty feet below the present level, but the vast amount of dirt will be used in grading the same street a few rods to the east, and the sale of gravel from reducing the grounds purchased to the grades of the streets will nearly cover all the expense of

St. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.-The Second monthly meeting of the above temperance association was held on Sunday afternoon at the new parish school rooms of St. Patrick's Church, Rev. T. O. Toole, president, in the chair. The president gave a very interesting account of the prosperous condition of the association, the wide field of usefulness which it had entered upon, and dwelt with much felicity of thought and expression upon the advant-ages which it offered to those of its members who hailed from the land consecrated by the labors of St. Patrick, in from the land consecrated by the labors of St. Patrick, in fitting themselves to become worthy citizens of this republic and proper recipients of the blessings of constitutional liberty, which it dispenses alike to every citizen. In obedience to a general call from the association, H. C. McLaughlin, esq., first vice-president, addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, in a speech of great eloquence and power. His allusions to the labors and successes of Father Matthew, the Irish apostle of temperance, were happily consisted and told more the analysis of the sector of th The society added 87 members to its list, and, after de

voting some three hours to the noble objects of their union adjourned to the next regular monthly meeting.

THE MUTE CHILDREN.-The mute children taken from the custody of Dr. Skinner, by order of the circuit court, wer yesterday brought before Judge Purcell, of the orphan yesterday brought before Judge Purcell, of the orphan's court, for his decision as to their further guardianship. The district attorney proposed that they should be placed in charge of Hon. Amos Kendall, president of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum, but Mr. Bradley, as counsel for Mr. Skinner, objected. He held that, as the children belonged o New York, where they had been intrusted to the guardtanship of Mr. Skinner, the court had not, consequently jurisdiction over them. The court will give its decision

SUN PICTURES.-Whitehurst was honored with three o the premiums awarded by the Metropolitan Mechanics' In-stitute, at its recent exhibition, and his saloon has since been thronged with those eager to possess one of his fine ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or photographs. In either of these varieties of sun painting Whitehurst's establishment has a deservedly high reputation, and the gentlemen in charge are especially patient likenesses of juvenile sitters. nt and successful

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The "Dramatic Association Recrigetown College" gave their representation for the Easter holidays yesterday afternoon, greatly to the de-light of a large audience. They performed "William Teil," with the farce of "Paris and Back for £5," and Withers's Band discoursed excellent music. The lad who enacted the part of Tell's son wen especial admira

MASONIC FUNERAL.-The funeral of Judge E. Smith Lee, yesterday afternoon, was escorted by the Washington En-campment of Knight Templars, and attended by a Masonic Lodge. The Encampment turned out with full ranks, with a fine band of music, and their martial regalia,

Fine.-A stable in Georgetown was destroyed by fire resterday afternoon, and most of our city engines went over. Some of them were thus forced to drag their "ma chines" at least half a dozen miles, a jaunt which should have been spared them by some timely notice.

At Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, on the 19th inst., SAMUEI HAMES, only child of Samues C. Harris, enq., and grandson o Capt. T. D. Shaw, of the United States navy.

(g) Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute.—An annu neeting of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute will be held in the difference's room, City Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ velock, for the purpose of ciceting a president, four vice presidents corresponding, recording, and fanancial secretaries, a treasurer, a burains, and eight directors. The members are particularly quested to attend.

April 14—21 Recording secretary.

WARRINGTON, D. C.

Ap 11-d1s† *

L. J. Middleton Ics Dealer,
Office and Depot southwest corner of P and Twelfth sire BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe, -Arrival of the Bornsia Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Borusria.

New York, April 14.—The screw steamship Borussia,
from Hamburg on the list inst., arrived at this port this
afternoon. She brings Liverpool advices of the 31st March,
received via telegraph at Hamburgh.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported unchanged and
steady, with sales for Monday and Tuesday of 10,000 bales.

Consols for money closed at 23%.

From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, April 14 .- A Mount Vernon Association was orcanized here last night by a large number of ladies of this

ity.
Miss Heron was received in the most enthusiastic manner at the St. Louis theatre last night.

The steamer Rescue was sunk by a collision with the Rock Island bridge on the 10th. Several other steamers have been injured since the resumption of navigation.

Naw Your, April 14.— Satton is firm—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is higher and closes firm—sales of 12,000 bushels; State, \$5.00 a \$5.75; southern, \$6.15 a \$6.49. Wheat is firm—sales of 7,000 bushels; southern white, \$1.61. Corn has advanced—sales of 30,000 bushels; mixed, 71 cents. Pork is unsettled—mess, \$22.15 a \$22.30. Beef is firm—resolved Chicken \$1.62. the newly-appointed collector of this port, who has been lass advanced—sales of 30,000 bushels; mixed, 71 cents. lying seriously ill at Lancaster from the same malady, is now convalescing slowly."

SESSION OF THE PRESENTERY.—The spring meeting of the Presbytery of the District of Columbia (which includes churches in Baltimore and other places in Maryland) was opened with a sermon by the Rev. J. S. Hammer, D. D. The \$100 cents. So the control of the con

OFFICIAL.

TREADURY DEPARTMENT,

March 12, 1807.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the last obtain-days next, unless the same of \$1,500,000 shall be previously date of the last senn-influenced and the previously date of the last senn-influenced and the states of the last senn-influenced and the states of the last senn-influenced and the states of the stock of 1817, and interest to use sense to reach the verses. The following rates of premium on said stocks:

For the stock of 1817, and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indomnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party day cruticed to receive the proceeds.

Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Phila delphia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates.

HOWELL COBIS,
Mar 13—dtlstJuneif Secretary of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

PREE MURNING COAL.—Jun.

Ing coal expressly for cooking
A superior let of wood how on hand.
Fair weight and measure may be relied, on in all cases, and the
price as low as the best article will admit
Coal kept under cover, 2,240 pounds to the toe.
T. J. & W. M. GALT.

Northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547,

Northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547,

WE call attention to our very large assortment of spring business coats, of all styles and colors, making the most complete assortment in this city, at our usual low prices for cash. NOAH WALKER & CO., 368 Browns' Hotel Suiding.

By C. W. EOTELER, Auctioneer. SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT Sauction.—On Wednesday morning, April 15th, at 10,5 o'clock, s shall seft at the residence of the Hon. Calcb Cushing, (the west hous: in Franklin row, between 12th and 15th streets,) a large and handsome collection of household furniture, subbrasing in part,

aix parior chairs, and one arm-chairs, plush a consist-solid rosewood parior suite, finished in drab silk, consist-ing of one large French sofa, six reception chairs, and one arm chair solid walnut parlor suite, finished in green velvet, consist ing of one tete-a-tete sofa, five parlor chairs, and one arm

ome suite of damask and lace custains and ornament-

Handsome suite of damask and lace custains and ornaments One superior curved rose wood centre-dable, with mable top Set of girandoles, bandsome mantel ornaments Tapestry, Brussels, parlor, and stair carpeting Heavy rugs, very handsome walaut etagere Fine walnut gothic parlor chair Superior walnut hall set, consisting of nat-rack, two gothic chairs, and marble-top table Hall olicloth, walnut extension dising table One set of heavy fire-gilt platans Walnut side table

ne set of heavy fire-git platans
'alnut side table
'ine French China dinner, dessert, and teaware
rockery and cut glassware
able entiery, plated enstors **
cavy silver-plated tea set, clock
rouzed look fire sets ins and ornaments, Venitian blinds, window

shades shadingrain carpeting trustels and ingrain carpeting elegant set of carved mahogany chamber furniture, irg of wardrobe, dressing burrant, with marble to most bedreads, washistand, with marble top, &c. Supelior curied hair and shack mattresses Freather plitters, blanked Comforts, counterposes, sheets, &c. Mahogany, French chairt, swered with red plush Walnut bended bedstend

wardrobe dressing bureau, with marble top anclosed washetand, do do Do enclosed washestand, do do Mahogany quarterie tables, toilet sets Mahogany dressing bureaus, with marble topa Do washestands Do wardrobes the French bedsteads Cane and wood-seat chairs Kitchen furniture

Cane and woon.

Kitchen furniture
Cooking store, cooking requisites, &c.
rm: All sums of and under \$40, cash; over \$40, a ctodit of
and ninety days, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

OR SALE OR RENT-That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the east side of Congress street, near Road street the kirchen and all necessary out buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 156 feet front by 246 feet deep, with a 30 foot alloy running the whole length of the south side of the same. Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and im-

sediate possession given. For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury. Ap 11—dtfr BROOKE B. WILLIAMS.

Wm. J. ROSE, Translator. TRANSLATIONS of legal and liberary documents and manufactures of every description from the Italian, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and other languages, prepared with neatness and despatch.

Also, manuscripts revised, corrected, and prepared for the press, and speeches, letters, casays, lectures, and correspondence of course kind furnished on abort notice.

WM. J. ROSE, 102 Naseau str

Land Agency, At Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha City, Nebraska. E. LOWE, having resigned the office of receiver of public mon-cys at Council Bluds, lows, for the purpose of engaging in the business above indicated, will buy and self real estate, make collec-tions, pay taxes, and buy, sell, and locate land warrants, both in lows and Nebraska.

Address

y and self real estate, make collected and locate land warrants, both is E. LOWE, Council Bluffs, Iown. E. LOWE & CO., Omaba City, Nebranka. Refers to Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents; Jos. T. Fales, esq., of the Patent Office; Wm. M. Ferguson, esq.; Pairo & Nourse, Washington city; and Hon. G. W. Jones, United States

Mar 25-dif1m* The Compagnie Lyonnaise;

The Compagnic Lyonnaise,

No. 37 Bonicard der Capucines, Paris.

SILK STUFFS, LACE, NOVELTIES OF DIFFERENT TEXTURES, READY MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES.

THIS house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive enless, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, baving an entrance in three different streets. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.

Ap 10—41mif

MOUNT WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR BALTIMORE.

THE SUMMER RESSION of this flourishing institution, located at Mount Washington, siz miles out on the Northern Central railroad, and chartered by the Maryland legislature, will open on the first Wednesday in May, 1857, with a full faculty of expresenced metructors, comsisting of five gentlemen and several ladees. This college is all that could well be desired for the purposes of a displact female education. No pains or expense have been spared to make it what it ought to be in all respects. The locality is highly natural to the second several ladees are the second several ladees and picturesque, and has been selected as one of the most desirable in the State. The shady and lecutiful grounds afford ample scope for pleasant walks and healtiful recreation. The funding is a large, imposing brick edifics, (erected expressly for a first-class female college,) thoroughly ventisated, lighted with gas, handesomely furnished, water supplied to canch story, and has accommodations for shout 100 boarders. The catablishment is very complete, cesting not less than 3m 000. During this the first year of its operation, it numbers 57 boarders.

Catalogues and further information may be obtained at the Union office; and of Rev. Dr. E. Heiner and Hon, J. Vaneent, Baltimore; and Rev. George Lewis Staley, Principal, Mount Washington, Maryland.

March 14—Sath Wed6w President of the Board of Viniters.

Treatest of the Board of Visiters.

NEW GOODS.—E. OWEN & SON, Militery and Naval Meral chant Tailors, No. 212 Pennsylvania sycaus, respectfully make known to their friends and customers and the public generally, that their New Stock of spring and summer goods are now open for inspection, consisting of superior black, blue, and fancy cloths; select patterns of fancy cassingers and drillings, with a choice assortment of vestings of various styles of patterns; together with a full supply of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every variety—to the examination of which they invite a triendly call.

April 1—diw&codw (Star.)